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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,013	02/26/2002	Kazunobu Fujiwara	PW 0277041 H7625US 4298	
7590 12/13/2005		EXAMINER		
Pillsbury Winthrop LLP			GIESY, ADAM	
Intellectual Property Group Suite 2800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
725 South Figueroa Street			2656	
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5406			DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/083,013	FUJIWARA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
•	Adam R. Giesy	2656				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONEI	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		·				
1) ⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 / 1       2a) □ This action is FINAL. 2b) ⊠ This 3) □ Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under 1	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro	•				
Disposition of Claims	•					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 8,9,11 and 12 is/are pending in the a 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ⊠ Claim(s) 8 and 11 is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 9 and 12 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.					
Application Papers		•				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	er.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 June 2005</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documer  2. Certified copies of the priority documer  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applicati ority documents have been receive au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/17/2005	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D  5) Notice of Informal F  6) Other:					

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shim (US Pat. No. 5,970,208) in view of Tsukihashi (US Pat. No. 5,802,026) and further in view of Yanagihara et al. (hereinafter Yanagihara US Pat. No. 6,211,800 B1).

Regarding claims 9 and 12, Shim discloses a medium reader (Figures 1-2); a first buffer memory for buffering the data read by the medium reader (element 330); a first controller for controlling the medium reader and controlling reading and writing of the first buffer memory (503); a second buffer memory for buffering the digital audio data transferred from the first buffer memory (260); a D/A converter which receives the digital audio data from the second buffer memory and D/A-converts it into analog audio signals for normal speed reproduction (element 800); and a second controller for controlling reading and writing of the second buffer memory (element 506), wherein the first controller and the second controller are connected via an interface (see arrow from element 503 to element 506 labeled 'TRANSFER' - Figure 2), data transfer between the first buffer memory and the second buffer memory is intermittently performed (this is inherent as the data that is being stored in the first buffer memory will need to be processed then stored in the second buffer in order to reproduce the digital data at all),

said first controller control writing of the first buffer memory to be done intermittently (this is inherent as the data that is being stored in the first buffer memory must also pass through the ECC which is also controlled by the first controller, which intermittently controls the buffer memory and the ECC – see column 2, lines 52-58). Shim does not disclose that the medium reader is for reading-out digital audio data at a speed faster than the audio data reproducing rate from a medium into which the data has been recorded, or that the first buffer has a larger capacity than the second buffer.

Tsukihashi discloses an optical disc reader that is made to function at a speed higher than a normal reproduction speed (column 2, lines 15-32). Tsukihashi does not mention that the first buffer has a larger capacity than the second buffer.

Yanagihara discloses a data decoding method and apparatus for reproducing data that is encoded on an optical medium wherein the data is stored on two buffers - a larger first buffer (Figure 19, element 185) and a smaller second buffer (element 184).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the medium reader as disclosed by Shim with the reading capability as disclosed by Tsukihashi and also with the differing buffer sizes as disclosed by Yanagihara, the motivation being in order to allow for faster access of the data on the recorded medium and to provide a larger first buffer for the initial storing of data that is reproduced at the higher speed to prevent an overflow.

## Allowable Subject Matter

3. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

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Claims 8 and 11 are allowed over prior art of record.

Regarding both claim 8 and claim 11, none of the prior art of record, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest a medium reader; a first buffer memory; a first controller for controlling the medium reader and controlling reading and writing of the first buffer memory; a second buffer memory; a D/A converter which receives the digital audio data from the second buffer memory and D/A-converts it into analog audio signals for normal speed reproduction; and a second controller for controlling reading and writing of the second buffer memory, wherein the first controller and the second controller are connected via an interface, data transfer between the first buffer memory and the second buffer memory is intermittently performed, said first controller control writing of the first buffer memory to be done intermittently at a speed higher than the normal reproducing speed, and said second controller monitors a remaining data amount in the second buffer memory, and when the remaining data amount becomes small, reads the digital audio data from the first buffer memory and writes the digital audio data into the second buffer memory.

The closest prior art by Shim (US Pat. No. 5,970,208) discloses medium reader with two buffer memories (each with its own controller) and a D/A converter for converting digital data signals to analog data signals. Shim fails to disclose that the second controller monitors a data level in the second buffer memory and reads more data from the first buffer memory is the data level is low. Shim also fails to discuss reproducing the data at a rate faster than the normal reproducing rate.

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#### Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam R. Giesy whose telephone number is (571) 272-7555. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am- 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hoa T. Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7579. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ARG 12/5/2005

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